

# INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOL. I.

STANFORD, LINCOLN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1872.

NO. 11.

## THE INTERIOR JOURNAL.

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OFFICE—SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET, (UP STAIRS).  
HILTON & CAMPBELL, Proprietors.

TERMS—Two Dollars per Year in Advance.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
One inch small type a square.  
One dollar per inch for first insertion, 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Double column advertisements 10 per cent additional. Local notices 15 cents per line. Religious notices, 10 cents per line. All advertisements must be paid for in advance. All notices in first insertion of advertisement, 50 cents per line. No notice in any day.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**A. F. MERRIMAN,**  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
STANFORD, KY.  
Office—Corner Masonic Block.

**W. D. HOPPER,**  
M. D.  
Office—Corner Masonic Block.

**H. T. HARRIS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
STANFORD, KY.  
Office—Corner Masonic Block.

**R. C. WARREN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
STANFORD, KY.  
Office—First door west of McRobert's office.

**THOS. W. VARNON,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
STANFORD, KY.  
Office—In Court Square.

**DUNLAP & COOPER,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND COLLECTORS,  
STANFORD, KY.  
BUSINESS SOLICITED IN LINCOLN AND ADJACENT COUNTIES.

## MOTELS.

**LANCASTER HOTEL,**  
[Late Hoffman House].  
LANCASTER, KENTUCKY.  
A GOOD BAR.  
EXCELLENT STABLE, AC.  
R. L. GREYBAIN, Prop.

**MASON HOUSE,**  
Stanford Street,  
LANCASTER, KENTUCKY.  
Keeps a Good Stable.  
JAN. B. MASON, Prop.

**ALEXANDER'S HOTEL,**  
Cor. Main and Eighth Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.  
LOCATED IN THE CENTER OF THE  
largest Wholesale and Retail  
business in the city.  
FARE \$3.00 per Day.  
ALEXANDER & CO., Prop's.

**NATIONAL HOTEL,**  
Cor. Main and Fourth Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.  
Refrigerated and Refurnished.  
FARE \$3.50 per Day.  
HATCHER & BELL, Prop's.

**CARPENTER HOUSE,**  
Corner Main and Second Streets,  
STANFORD, KENTUCKY.  
HAVING LEASED THIS CENTRAL  
Hotel, the undersigned is  
determined to afford to travelers and boarders  
FIRST CLASS entertainment at reasonable  
rates.  
E. M. CARPENTER.

**GARVIN HOUSE,**  
[Late Warren House].  
Stanford, Kentucky.  
HAVING LEASED THIS POPULAR  
Hotel, for a term of years, which  
is situated on corner square, and having refitted  
the same in good style, I am prepared to en-  
tertain all who call on me. The traveling public  
will find this House a convenient stopping  
place.  
An Excellent Stable  
convenient to the house.  
At the Bar.  
PURE LIQUORS, cigars, tobacco, etc.  
DAVID GARVIN, Proprietor.

**WINTER & KRAUS,**  
MERCHANT TAILORS,  
AND DEALERS IN  
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.  
Keep on hand a large variety of FINE  
CLOTHING for CUSTOM USE, which  
we will sell at prices to  
suit the times.  
South West Corner Third and Jefferson Streets,  
under office Southern Mutual Life Insur-  
ance Company, Louisville, Ky. 16m

## WHAT IS LIFE?

A little crib beside the bed,  
A little face above the spread;  
A little foot behind the door,  
A little shoe upon the floor,  
A little bed, with dark brown hair,  
A little blue-eyed face and fair,  
A little line that leads to school,  
A little pencil, slate, and rule,  
A little lithesome, winsome maid,  
A little hand within his laid;  
A little cottage, across four,  
A little old-time fashioned stove,  
A little family gathering around,  
A little turf-burned, tea-dew'd mound;  
A little road from burdened toil,  
A little silver in his hair,  
A little stool and easy chair,  
A little night of earthly gloom,  
A little cottage to the tomb.

## FROM MISSOURI.

NEW MARKET, PLATTE COUNTY, MO.,  
April 23d, 1872.

Some time since I saw in some paper  
an announcement that you would start a  
paper in Stanford to be called THE INTER-  
IOR JOURNAL. I felt very much gratified  
to know that the people of my old  
home, "my fairland," would have a  
good paper, for I knew that if you were  
at the paper house to control it, the paper  
would be worth reading. I have, for  
some time, thought of contributing a let-  
ter from the West, but have delayed on  
account of my fears of making it interest-  
ing to your readers. But like Bill  
Arp, I have felt like saying something.  
I left Crab Orchard, Kentucky, on the  
24th day of September last, with my  
family, passing through Louisville when I  
crossed the Ohio river. The portion  
of Indiana through which we passed was  
broken and somewhat poor. We had  
trouble in getting water for our stock.  
We paid from 60 cents per bushel for  
corn up to 80 cents all through the State.  
Crossed the Wabash river at Vincennes,  
one of the oldest settlements in the West,  
and a very nice town. We fell in com-  
pany with a lot of very nice young men  
at this place from Hustonville, with  
whom we traveled as far as St. Louis,  
through the most beautiful country on  
earth. I do not think we had to use our  
breaks from Vincennes to St. Louis, a  
distance of 140 miles. We passed the  
residence of an old neighbor, Mr. P. H.  
Davenport. He was not at home, but  
we saw his wife and son and daughter.  
He lives 18 miles from Vincennes. We  
crossed the Mississippi at St. Louis, and  
I looked to see every wagon I met,  
smashed up, such jamming, smashing,  
whooping and yelling, I never heard, nor  
do I want to hear again. We could  
scarcely get across. We were at the  
Middle ferry, each having four steam  
ferry boats, making twelve in all, which  
were crowded from morning till night.  
If one wants to see business let him go  
there, but don't take a family to cross in  
wagons in these ferry boats. They will,  
however, have the great bridge com-  
pleted before a great while. We crossed  
the Missouri river at St. Charles, twenty  
miles from St. Louis, over the best Mc-  
Adams road I ever saw, and one of the  
great beauties of it is that no toll is to  
pay. We followed the North Mis-  
souri railroad from St. Louis to Liberty,  
in Clay county, where we stayed one  
night with an old citizen of Stanford,  
John Berry. He is living in ease and  
comfort, having amassed a respectable  
fortune, and is quite a hospitable old  
gentleman. His kind-hearted wife is a  
sister of W. G. Collyer, of Lincoln  
county, Kentucky.

The Kansas fever rages here. Lands  
are lower in Platte county than they  
have been for twenty years. Many per-  
sons who have been out in Kansas say  
that she is far ahead of Missouri in im-  
provements. Railroads running through  
the country in every direction, emigra-  
tion pouring in, the like of which was  
never seen. I have rented a good farm  
in this county, for this year, of two  
hundred and twenty acres, for which we  
pay one-third of the grain. We com-  
menced planting corn the 19th inst., and  
will plant something over ninety acres.  
Spring has been backward, but now very  
pleasant farming weather. The wheat  
crop is very much damaged by the se-  
vere winter, but the people have sowed  
a tolerably large crop of spring wheat.  
We put in twenty acres, and it looks  
handsome. The fruit crop is promising  
for all kinds. Some of the peach crop,  
in low, flat localities, is winter killed.  
The buds are now swollen and will be  
out in a few days.  
The people here do their own work, as  
there are but few negroes in the country.  
I have not had a lick on my smoke house  
nor corn crib since I have been here. I  
want to go out into Kansas this summer,  
on the Southern border. I have wonder-  
ful accounts from some counties that  
three hundred miles out. Montgomery,  
Howard, Cowley and Sumner are said to  
abound in fine lands and the best watered  
part of the State, with plenty of the  
first timber on the water courses. You  
look on the map and see that it is cut up  
by the tributaries of the Arkansas river  
and that portion through which the At-  
chison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad  
passes which will soon be completed. It  
does not take long to build railroads in

the West as the country is level and the  
soil loose and but little stone. A horse  
scraper does the work very soon. About  
ten thousand dollar per mile is all it costs.  
I wished much for a colony from old Lin-  
coln to go out with me, of such as you  
have an abundance. We are surprised  
to know that so many Kentuckians will  
remain in the old State, as renters of  
land, which is not near so good as those of  
the Western States; and try to make a  
living; when, by coming out here they  
can purchase good lands for much less  
money, and leave it a rich legacy to  
their children.  
This Western country is destined, in  
less than twenty-five years, to rule the  
nation; if, in fact, she does not already  
hold the balance of power.  
We will gladly welcome all who come.  
More anon. Yours etc,  
LEWIS H. BRYANT.

P. S. Tell Tom Varion to move out  
here and get rich, and in due time we  
will send him to the State Legislature  
and then to Congress—and all this shall  
be done before he is fifty years old.  
L. H. B.

## A Daring Aeronaut.

Young Donahon, who made a bal-  
loon ascension at Reading, Pennsylvania,  
on the 30th of August last, and per-  
formed a series of trapeze feats when a  
mile or two from the earth, repeated his  
thrilling performance in Norfolk, Vir-  
ginia, recently. There was no basket to  
the balloon but its place was supplied by  
a trapeze similar to those used by circus  
performers, and above the trapeze was  
placed a hoop, secured to which was a  
suit of heavy clothing to be used by the  
aerial voyager when he encountered the  
cold current.

The Norfolk Journal, in describing the  
ascension, says that when the balloon  
was released from its mooring and reached  
a great altitude, Donahon suddenly, and  
apparently with little effort, threw him-  
self into a sitting posture on the bar,  
kissing his hand to the crowd below.  
Suddenly pretending to lose his balance,  
he fell backward until he caught by the  
toes on the side ropes that suspended the  
trapeze bar. In this perilous position he  
swung to and fro several seconds—a time  
which seemed an age to the awe-stricken  
crowd below. Throwing himself back in  
his seat on the bar, around astride the  
same. Then began a series of gymnastic  
evolutions—balancing himself on his  
back and "skinning the cat," by the  
side ropes, etc. Upward steadily and  
gradually rose the balloon cleaving the  
air like a mighty bird. When the bal-  
loon was a mere speck in the distance, in-  
visible to the naked eye, and almost so  
through powerful telescopes, the man  
nerved of steel and the heart of a lion,  
repeated his daring trapeze feat of hang-  
ing his head downward suspended by his  
toes. Such a scene was never before  
witnessed in Norfolk, and seldom any-  
where in the world. The description of  
such a scene recalls like a romance, but  
the reality far surpasses the most vivid  
powers of "word-painting," and we desire  
from the rain effort to depict it. When  
the aerial ship reached the altitude of  
about half a mile, and struck the cooler  
current of the air, the aeronaut was ob-  
served to climb up to the hoop and get  
his thick suit of clothes. Descending to  
the bar he dressed himself, and then re-  
sumed the gymnastic display—exercising  
himself to keep warm.

Something About Yourself.  
Supposing your age to be fifteen years,  
or thereabouts, I can figure you up to a  
dot. You have 160 bones and 300 mus-  
cles; your blood weighs 25 pounds; your  
heart is five inches in length, and three  
inches in diameter; it beats 70 times per  
minute, 4,200 times per hour, 100,800  
times per day, and 36,720,000 times per  
year. At each beat a little over two  
ounces of blood is thrown out of it; and  
each day it receives and discharges about  
seven tons of that wonder-fluid. Your  
lungs will contain a gallon of air, and  
you inhale 24,000 gallons per day. The  
aggregate surface of the air cells of your  
lungs, supposing them to be spread out,  
exceeds 20,000 square inches. The weight  
of your brain is three pounds, when  
you are a man it weighs about eight  
ounces more. Your nerves exceed 10,  
000,000 in number.  
Your skin is composed of three layers,  
and varies from one-fourth to one-eighth  
of an inch in thickness. The area of  
your skin is about 1,700 square inches,  
and you are subjected to an atmospheric  
pressure of fifteen pounds to the square  
inch. Each square inch of your skin  
contains 3,500 sweating tubes, of perspi-  
ratory pores, each of which may be  
likened to a little drain one-fourth of  
an inch long, making an aggregate length  
of the entire surface of your body, of  
201,166 feet, or a tub ditch for draining  
the body almost forty miles long.  
If a friend deceives you once it may  
be his fault; but if he deceives you twice,  
it is yours. As an old Indian once said:  
"White man cheat me once, white man's  
fault; white man cheat me twice, I'm  
fault."

## ITEMS FOR LADIES.

**CAIROES.**  
The era of calico reigns once more.—  
Ladies who never thought of purchasing  
a calico dress except for a gift to some  
humble maid-servant, now don the once  
despised material and view themselves  
with complacency in the mirror, and  
fancy, no doubt, that by the assumption  
of this latest fashionable decree they  
"grow still lovelier every hour."  
But calico is no longer the simple, im-  
pretending fabric it once was. As yet,  
it has put on altogether a new guise, and  
comes so lavishly strewn with gorgeous  
flowers, with such an abundance of fil-  
lage, tendrils and vines, that a calico  
polonaise is considered quite dainty  
enough, and stylish enough, and what is  
more still, fashionable enough, to be  
worn with a skirt of the richest silk.  
And even the silks have deigned to  
adopt the calico patterns—and not a  
flower in the garden will bloom this sum-  
mer but may find its image upon some  
fair lady's dress.

## THE MARTABAN.

For those who possess quiet tastes, and  
shrink from donning the gay Dolly Van-  
den, there are pretty fabrics in plain col-  
ors, some without patterns and others  
with graceful little sprays or bits of fil-  
lage scattered over a quiet ground.  
Among the newest and prettiest of  
these articles we have noticed, in the  
Martaban craze, and small patterns in  
flourishes. In grandeur we have both  
stripes and flowers and also checks. A  
very stylish and inexpensive dress may  
be made over a black silk which is some-  
what the worse for wear, of a black gren-  
adine, trimmed with ribbons of the same  
color as the pattern, or if the grenadine  
be all black, ribbons of the same or of  
floral white organza, have a very pretty  
effect. With this dress a handsome tie  
and bow, for the hair, of some bright  
color should be worn. For the polonaise  
and also for the double cape for out-  
door wear, crape will be much used.

One of the indispensable of a lady's  
toilet at present is a black silk skirt; also  
to this may be added a skirt of white  
lawn, trimmed with ribbon, crape, etc.,  
and one or two colored hem or elastic  
skirts. With these may be worn any  
number of the fashionable polonaise, and  
a lady may thus have a variety of taste-  
ful and elegant costumes without a lavish  
expense.

## POLONAISE.

A beautiful addition to the summer  
toilet is a polonaise of black lace, which  
may be worn with pleasing effect over  
silk of any color.  
A pretty morning toilet which we saw  
recently, consisted of a white pique po-  
lonaise, embroidered with black beads and  
trimmed with white fringe. With this  
was worn a skirt of pink cambric, trim-  
med around the bottom with flounces,  
set on the kilt plaits, which are easily  
ironed.

The Gabrielle form of wrapper is the  
most fashionable for morning dresses.—  
These are very pretty in either white or  
colored thin summer materials. They are  
usually trimmed around the bottom  
with two or three narrow ruffles, and  
belled in at the waist.

## EVENING DRESSES.

In more pretentious robes we have  
lately seen a very elegant but simple  
dinner toilet, of rich grey grain of that  
peculiar slink known as "Paris in ash."  
The skirt was made en train, perfectly  
plain. The corsage rounded the waist,  
with a silk belt, terminated with a such  
at the back, the ends of the sash being  
trimmed with deep fringe. The end  
was as one with a broad collar of white  
lace fastened in front with a pink bow.  
The sleeves were slightly full and the  
lace at the wrist with a ruffling of  
white lace, intersected with pink double  
ribbons.

A rich toilet was of heavy gray pique  
doile, trimmed with black feathered  
bordering. She underskirt had a deep  
kilt-plated flounce headed with the feath-  
ers; the upper skirt was edged simply  
with the bordering. The short stylish  
jacket was beaded in a small pattern,  
and trimmed also with the feathered bor-  
der. With this was worn a bonnet of  
gray crape and silk.

## WALKING DRESSES.

A beautiful evening dress of pink silk  
had a fichu and overskirt of white tulle,  
trimmed with Valenciennes lace.—  
Coiffure of black velvet and pink roses.  
Among the most popular walking  
dresses are the Japanese silks, which come  
in much better quality than last season,  
and quite reasonable in price, ranging  
all the way from fifty cents to one dollar  
and a-half per yard. The patterns are  
mostly stripes and checks. The best  
qualities are in plain colors, very small,  
and these latter are admirably adapted  
for evening dresses.  
A very attractive dress for the prome-  
nade was made of steel-colored Irish pop-  
lin. Upon the underskirt were four  
narrow flounces, cut in scallops and  
bound with the same. The polonaise was  
also scalloped and looped high at the  
side. Over this was a cape which was  
open at the back, being cut in leaf-like

and having a bow and ends of steel-col-  
ored ribbon near the neck at the back.  
Another novel spring toilet had the  
underskirt of lavender silk striped with  
white. The bodice two gathered flounces  
upon the bosom. The polonaise was of  
plain lavender silk, scalloped around and  
bound with bias strips of the striped silk.  
Lavender hat with pink roses and white  
lace.

## The Science of Advertising.

Judicious advertising always pays.  
If you have a good thing, advertise it.  
If you haven't don't.  
Don't be afraid to invest in printer's  
ink, lest your funds of life be nearly run  
out.  
Never run down your opponent's goods  
in public. Let him do his own adver-  
tising.  
Large type isn't necessary in adver-  
tising. Blind folks don't read newspapers.  
Let your advertisements have some-  
thing of the dash in them without exag-  
geration.  
You can't eat enough to last you a  
whole year, and you can't advertise on  
that plan either.  
Hand bills and circulars are good of  
their kind, but they cannot take the place  
of newspaper advertisements.  
Injudicious advertising is like fishing  
where there is no fish. You need to let  
the lines fall in the right place.  
No bell can ring so loudly as a good  
advertisement. People will believe what  
they hear.  
Small advertisements and plenty of  
them, is a good rule. We were all babies  
once, and yet we made considerable  
noise.  
People who don't advertise only once  
in three months, forget that most folks  
don't remember anything longer than  
about seven days.  
Quitting advertising in dull times is  
like tearing out a data because the water  
is low.  
"Dull times," it is said, "are best for  
advertisers." Because when money is  
tight, and the people are forced to economize,  
they always read the advertisements  
to ascertain who sells the cheapest, and  
where they can turn to the best ad-  
vantage.

According to the character or extent of  
your business, always set aside a liberal  
percentage for advertising. Keep your-  
self unceasingly before the public, and it  
matters not what business of utility you  
may be engaged in, for if intelligently  
and industriously pursued, a fortune will  
be the result.  
The man who advertises shows not only  
a business talent above his neighbors,  
but he may be at once reckoned among  
the independent, generous and public  
spirited of the community. He who  
hides his light under a bushel, when  
such opportunities as those at present af-  
ford are so freely offered him, he does  
not deserve to succeed.

## Qualities of a Good Doctor.

First, let us advise you to avoid the  
drunken doctor as you would a viper.  
Avoid a mean man, for you may be sure  
he will be a mean doctor, just as certain  
as he would make a mean husband. And  
a dishonest man; he will not be honest  
with you as your physician.  
Shun the doctor that you can buy to  
help you out of a scrape—a good doctor  
cannot be bought.  
Avoid the licentious doctor if you can  
avoid protect your family. There can  
be no compact between virtue and vice.  
Avoid the untidy, coarse, blundering  
fellow, for the man who is clumsy in  
blushing his horse you may be sure is  
not handy at midwifery surgery.  
Avoid the doctor who flatters you, and  
humors your lusts and appetites.  
Avoid the man who puts on an extra  
amount of airs; he is sure it is done to  
cover his ignorance.  
Avoid the empty blow-blow, who boasts  
of his numerous cases, and tells of his  
seeing forty or fifty patients a day, while  
he spends two hours to convince you of  
the fact. Put him down for a fool.  
To be a doctor one must first be a man  
in the true sense of the word.  
He should be a moral man, honest in  
his dealings.  
He must have good sense, or he can-  
not be a good doctor.  
He should be strictly temperate. No  
one should trust his life in the hands of an  
intemperate doctor.  
He must have mechanical genius, or it  
is impossible for him to be a good sur-  
geon.  
It is a good sign if he tells you how to  
keep well.  
It is a good sign if he tells you how to  
keep well.  
It is a good sign if he tells you how to  
keep well.

## Answers to Correspondents.

It affords us pleasure to answer, in  
this column, any question which may be  
propounded to us by any one, including  
pupils of schools, farmers, etc. A ques-  
tion addressed to us through the post  
office will receive prompt attention, at  
all times, no matter how unimportant it  
may seem.  
HERRON.—We admire your corres-  
pondence very much. Certainly, the first history  
you should read is that of your own  
country. The history of the thirteen  
Colonies is quite interesting, and very  
useful. Next to that, the history of  
Great Britain, and then that of France,  
Germany and other European countries.  
History is the foundation stone of all  
true learning. By all means, gather all  
the historical information possible, and  
in other years, you will find such knowl-  
edge of immense advantage to you.

## THE FIRST BIG GUN.

Tennessee Democratic Convention, The  
Nomination of a Presidential Ticket  
at Nashville, May 9.—The Democratic  
State Convention assembled in the Cap-  
itol to-day at 12 m. Delegates appeared  
from every county in the State. The  
Convention was organized by the pres-  
ident, B. T. Lea, of Haywood, as Pres-  
ident, and the appointment of other offi-  
cers.

John C. Brown was nominated by ac-  
clamation as a candidate for re-election  
as Governor.  
Resolutions were adopted as follows:  
First—Endorsing the administration  
of Governor Brown.  
Second—Providing for the appoint-  
ment of a State Executive Committee.  
Third—Recognizing as cardinal points  
of the Democratic faith the following:  
The preservation of the local State Gov-  
ernments against Federal encroachments  
and the centralization of power; the  
equality of all men before the law, and  
the equal participation of all citizens in  
the rights and benefits of the Govern-  
ment; the subordination of the military  
to the civil authority; the inviolability  
of the right of habeas corpus; the purifi-  
cation of the corrupt civil service of the  
Government; the preservation of the  
National honor at home and abroad; the  
union of the States with all the guaran-  
tees of the Constitution respected.

To carry out these principles, we are  
ready to co-operate with all good citizens  
in the impending Presidential contest,  
irrespective of party.  
The fourth resolution declares "that  
inasmuch as the Convention of Liberal  
Republicans have presented to the coun-  
try the names of Horace Greeley and B.  
Grata Brown as candidates for Presi-  
dent and Vice President, pledged to main-  
tain and enforce the doctrines above enun-  
ciated, and they have invited the co-opera-  
tion of all patriotic citizens to their sup-  
port, we deem it but a part of patriotic  
duty to declare, in the contest now well  
nigh upon us, that the names deserve  
the support of every patriot in the land,  
as an honest ticket, antagonizing the  
principles, policy and practice of the  
present Federal Administration; and  
while reaffirming our purposes and desires  
to preserve the integrity of the Demo-  
cratic party, we do nevertheless declare,  
in our behalf, and as we are well sat-  
isfied, in behalf of the people we represent,  
that in our opinion and with the lights  
before us, the presentation of candidates  
for the Presidency and Vice Presidency  
by the Democratic party of the Nation  
would be unwise, unnecessary, and ex-  
ceedingly dangerous to the welfare of the  
people at large, etc., etc.

## Two Editors.

The Liberal Republicans have nomi-  
nated two newspaper editors for Presi-  
dent and Vice President.  
Horace Greeley, our late Frank-  
lin, has become renowned, and has re-  
ceived invaluable services to his country-  
men as editor of the New York Tribune.  
B. Grata Brown, of Missouri, rose to  
be distinguished and to exercise power  
over the minds of men as editor of the  
Missouri Democrat.

Never before was such honor paid to  
the newspaper press as in the nomination  
of these candidates.  
Not a few of the admirers of Long-  
fellow have asked the meaning of the de-  
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## Atlanta, Georgia, wants a new jail.

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the old one being so full, they say that  
the prisoners' legs are sticking through  
the windows.

## Answers to Correspondents.

It affords us pleasure to answer, in  
this column, any question which may be  
propounded to us by any one, including  
pupils of schools, farmers, etc. A ques-  
tion addressed to us through the post  
office will receive prompt attention, at  
all times, no matter how unimportant it  
may seem.  
HERRON.—We admire your corres-  
pondence very much. Certainly, the first history  
you should read is that of your own  
country. The history of the thirteen  
Colonies is quite interesting, and very  
useful. Next to that, the history of  
Great Britain, and then that of France,  
Germany and other European countries.  
History is the foundation stone of all  
true learning. By all means, gather all  
the historical information possible, and  
in other years, you will find such knowl-  
edge of immense advantage to you.

## THE FIRST BIG GUN.

Tennessee Democratic Convention, The  
Nomination of a Presidential Ticket  
at Nashville, May 9.—The Democratic  
State Convention assembled in the Cap-  
itol to-day at 12 m. Delegates appeared  
from every county in the State. The  
Convention was organized by the pres-  
ident, B. T. Lea, of Haywood, as Pres-  
ident, and the appointment of other offi-  
cers.

John C. Brown was nominated by ac-  
clamation as a candidate for re-election  
as Governor.  
Resolutions were adopted as follows:  
First—Endorsing the administration  
of Governor Brown.  
Second—Providing for the appoint-  
ment of a State Executive Committee.  
Third—Recognizing as cardinal points  
of the Democratic faith the following:  
The preservation of the local State Gov-  
ernments against Federal encroachments  
and the centralization of power; the  
equality of all men before the law, and  
the equal participation of all citizens in  
the rights and benefits of the Govern-  
ment; the subordination of the military  
to the civil authority; the inviolability  
of the right of habeas corpus; the purifi-  
cation of the corrupt civil service of the  
Government; the preservation of the  
National honor at home and abroad; the  
union of the States with all the guaran-  
tees of the Constitution respected.

To carry out these principles, we are  
ready to co-operate with all good citizens  
in the impending Presidential contest,  
irrespective of party.  
The fourth resolution declares "that  
inasmuch as the Convention of Liberal  
Republicans have presented to the coun-  
try the names of Horace Greeley and B.  
Grata Brown as candidates for Presi-  
dent and Vice President, pledged to main-  
tain and enforce the doctrines above enun-  
ciated, and they have invited the co-opera-  
tion of all patriotic citizens to their sup-  
port, we deem it but a part of patriotic  
duty to declare, in the contest now well  
nigh upon us, that the names deserve  
the support of every patriot in the land,  
as an honest ticket, antagonizing the  
principles, policy and practice of the  
present Federal Administration; and  
while reaffirming our purposes and desires  
to preserve the integrity of the Demo-  
cratic party, we do nevertheless declare,  
in our behalf, and as we are well sat-  
isfied, in behalf of the people we represent,  
that in our opinion and with the lights  
before us, the presentation of candidates  
for the Presidency and Vice Presidency  
by the Democratic party of the Nation  
would be unwise, unnecessary, and ex-  
ceedingly dangerous to the welfare of the  
people at large, etc., etc.

## Two Editors.

The Liberal Republicans have nomi-  
nated two newspaper editors for Presi-  
dent and Vice President.  
Horace Greeley, our late Frank-  
lin, has become renowned, and has re-  
ceived invaluable services to his country-  
men as editor of the New York Tribune.  
B. Grata Brown, of Missouri, rose to  
be distinguished and to exercise power  
over the minds of men as editor of the  
Missouri Democrat.

Never before was such honor paid to  
the newspaper press as in the nomination  
of these candidates.  
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fellow have asked the meaning of the de-  
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## Manner of Death of English Sovereigns.

William the Conqueror died from enor-  
mous fat, from drink and from the vic-  
tims of his passions.  
William Rufus died the death of the  
poor stag which he hunted.  
Henry I died of gluttony.  
Henry II died of a broken heart, oc-  
casioned by the bad conduct of his chil-  
dren.  
Richard Coeur de Lion, like the ani-  
mal from which his heart was named,  
died by an arrow from an archer.  
John died nobly, knowing how, but it  
is said from chagrin, which we suppose is  
another term for a dose of hellbore.  
Henry III is said to have "died a  
natural death."  
Edward I is said to have "died a nat-  
ural sickness"—a sickness which would  
puzzle all the College of Physicians to de-  
nominate.  
Edward II was most barbarously and  
indecently murdered by ruffians employed  
by his own mother and her paramour.  
Edward III died of dotage and Rich-  
ard II of starvation—the reverse of  
George IV.  
Henry IV is said to have died of "fits  
caused by uncleanliness," and uncleanliness  
in places in those times was a very com-  
mon complaint.  
Henry V is said to have died of "a  
painful affliction, prematurely." This is